Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2356.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

*** *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

December 1 1799.

A NEW EXHIBITION

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

WILL be open every day until the end of May at Mr. Savage's Rooms, No 70, South Fourth Street.

Mr. Savage respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that a handsome collection of Paintings and Prints executed by several of the first masters in Europe, together with some original American Historical Paintings taken from the most interesting subjects, a catalogue of which will be delivered to visitors.

Admittance one fourth of a dollar—constant attendence will be given.

april 1 eodt

PROPOSALS

BY A. DICKINS & J. ORMROD,

FOR PUBLISHING

The Pursuits of Literature,

A SATIRICAL POEM

IN FOUR DIALOGUES,

WITH NOTES.

To which will be Annexed,

A VINDICATION OF THE WORK,

AND

TRANSLATIONS

Of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French passages, quoted in the Prefaces, Vindication and Notes.

BY THE AUTHOR.

PROPOSALS.

The Work will be printed from the last London edition, and will form a large octavo volume of about 500 pages, including an index which this edition will alone possess.

It shall be elegantly executed and be delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of *two dollars and fifty cents*, in boards. To others it will be raised.

N. B.—It is now in the Press, and will be finished with all possible speed.

*** Subscriptions will be received by A. Dickins, No. 25, North Second Street opposite Christ Church, and J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and by the principal Booksellers throughout the United States.

march 27. 3awtf.

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for sale at

W. YOUNG, J. & J. CRUKSHANK, AND THOMAS DOBSON'S BOOKSTORES,

A POEM,

Sacred to the memory of

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Late President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Adapted to the 22d February 1800.

BY *RICHARD ALSOP.*

march 26.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

(Price 25 Cents)

THE

Death of General Washington.

A POEM.

In imitation of the manner of Ossian.

By Rev. JOHN B. LINN, A. M.

Minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. Chaudron's Oration will be published on Monday morning.

March 15. d.

NOTICE.

To all persons who own unseated Lands in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania:

THAT they come forward and pay their respective Taxes, (as there is a number of years now due) to PATRICK CAMPBELL, Esq. Treasurer for said County—If they do not, we will be obliged to proceed to make sale of them agreeably to law.

JAMES IRVIN,
JOHN HALLIDAY,
NATHAN M'DOWEL, } Com'rs.

Commissioner's office,
Chambersburgh, Jan. 1, 1800. } law3m.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 19th of May,

That large and commodious

HOUSE,

At the corner of Vine and Third streets, No. 87, (now occupied by Mrs. Capron. Apply at No. 248, High street.

march 31 tawtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *CUDYO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman, Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forgeman; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a twansdown striped under jacket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt; one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neigbouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may endeavour thereto

November 5

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 29120, in the name of Lewis Peter Quintyn, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No. 23119, in the name of George James Chalmondely, Earl of Chalmondely, were forwarded from New-York by the Chesterfield British Packet for Falmouth, which was captured by the French, and the Certificates lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

February 21. d3m.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M'Kean & Co.* or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT

Valuable Estate,

KNOWN by the name of the Booneton Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and slitting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and now in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms inquire of David B Ogden at Newark, mr. Peter Mackie in New-York, mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises.

January 11

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New-York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a fur hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,
Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a special district court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Tuesday the 22d day of April instant at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esquire, attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1 large chest of Sugar,
1 keg of ditto,
5 bags of Coffee,
1 ditto ditto,
1 ditto ditto,
1 bag and 1 barrel } Oranges,
1 bag Pimento,
2 barrels and 1 bag } Coffee,
1 small box containing the apparatus of a hair dresser,
30 barrels Snuff and Sugar,
19 boxes Sugar, and
1 box Sweetmeats,

Being articles of foreign growth or manufacture, imported from parts beyond sea and subject to the payment of duties imposed by the laws of the United States and unladen and delivered at the Port of Philadelphia from the vessels in which they were respectively imported contrary to the act of Congress in such case made and without a permit, &c. and seized therefor, &c.

By order of the Court,
D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District Court.

April 7.

To be Rented,

AND immediate possession given, if required, a new two story Brick House and Kitchen, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Newtown. Enquire of the Printer.

march 27 dtf.

A SUMMER RETREAT.

TO BE RENTED,

A NEAT AND CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

ON the Frankford Road, two miles from the City, with a good Stable and Garden. Possession may be had immediately. For terms enquire of the Printer.

march 28. dtoct.

AUTHENTIC LIFE OF SUWOROW.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

A SKETCH OF THE

Life and Character

OF

PRINCE ALEXANDER SUWOROW RYMNIKSKI,

Field-Marshal General in the service of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias,

WITH

The History of his Campaigns.

Translated from the German of Frederick Anthing.

To which is added,

A concise and comprehensive History of

His Italian Campaign.

By William Cobbett.

With an elegant Print-Portrait of that renowned Warrior.

[Price 2 1-2 Dollars.]

Portrait of Marshal Suworow.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing a capital likeness, executed in the first style, of this illustrious Christian Chieftain, may be furnished with particular proof Impressions; at this office, price one Dollar.

February 12.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Pragers and Company, of Philadelphia, merchants, did on the fourth of the present month, assign over their effects real personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of their creditors, allowing three months for their creditors residing in the United States of America, and nine months for creditors beyond sea to prove their claims—Now therefore, those who have any demand against said estate, are requested to furnish the same immediately, and all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to PRAGERS & Co. No. 6, Lombard street, who are appointed Agent to the Assignees—In failure whereof, legal measures will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay.

George Latimer,
Andrew Bayard,
John Waddington } Assignees.
William Wain,

april 12. tu th sat. 1m.

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover.
White do.
Timothy.
Saint Foin.
Trefoil.
Burnett.
Lucern.
Herd Grass.
Orchard do.
Rye do
Rape and Hemp. } SEEDS.

ALSO,

SHEET COPPER, IRONMONGERY, and PATENT PLOUGHS, which are said to be more durable than any heretofore invented, and found on experience to diminish the labour both of man and beast—

FOR SALE

BY THOMAS HOWARD,

No. 40 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

February 13. tu&f.8w.

For Sale,

The Cargo of the ship Molly, captain Swain, from Batavia,

CONSISTING OF

SUGAR in whole and half cannisters,
Ceribon Coffee,
Black Pepper,
Sapan Dye Wood,
Ebony, and
Thirty two bales of Cotton Yarn.

ALSO, THE SAID

SHIP

MOLLY,

BURTHEN four thousand three hundred barrels of Flour, mounts 18 nine pounders, with shot and small arms compleat and is newly coppered to the bends with patent copper. Apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

March 15. tu.th&sa tf.

To Merchants.

MERCHANTS Accounts elegantly opened, Books neatly and correctly posted, with various other kinds of writing, by a person thoroughly acquainted with accounts.

Gentlemen extensively concerned, may find it to their interest to put business in this line into his hands, as the fullest confidence may be reposed in him and ample satisfaction given.

Address a line to B. A. and leave it with the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, March 19. 3tawtf

A Summer Retreat.

A convenient and Genteel House, situated in Trenton, to be let or sold. Possession will be given the 1st of June next. Enquire of the Printer.

March 25. to6w.

DESERTED,

FROM the United States Frigate Philadelphia, DAVID DEVINE, by trade a Shoemaker, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion and hair.

ALSO,

WATSON LUDLOW, by trade a Shoemaker, born in New-Jersey, 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair and complexion. Whoever will take up said Deserters and deliver them on board the said frigate, shall receive ten dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.

March 12. 3tawtf.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Weekly Numbers,

THE

HISTORY

(CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL)

OF THE

British Colonies in the West Indies,

In two volumes.

By BRYAN EDWARDS, Esq.

Of the Island of Jamaica,

M. P. F. R. S. A S.

And Member of the American Philosophical Society.

To which will be added,

(Published since the foregoing, by the same author)

THE PROCEEDINGS

In regard to the Maroon Negroes in the Island of Jamaica;

With Observations on the disposition, character, manners and habits of life of the Maroons; and a detail of the origin, progress, and termination of the late war between those people and the white inhabitants.

ALSO,

An Historical View of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola;

Comprehending an account of the former government of the French part of that island, its political state, population, productions, and exports; a narrative of the calamities which desolated the island ever since the year 1789; and a detail of the transactions of the British army in that island to the end of the year 1794. To be illustrated with a large two sheet general MAP of the WEST INDIES, and ten other Maps, all executed in the best manner, viz.—of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincents, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Antigua, the Virgin Islands, and a sheet Map of the Island of Hispaniola. And to be embellished with

EIGHT COPPERPLATE PRINTS,

VIZ.

The 1st An Indian Cacique of the Island of Cuba, addressing Columbus concerning a future state.

Note—*This print, with the fourth and sixth, are particularly illustrated. In the illustration of the fourth is given a very curious description of Columbus's person and manners, with which the print is said accurately to correspond.*

2d The Bread Fruit of Otaheite as produced in the Botanical Garden at Jamaica.

3d A Family of the Red Charaibes in the Island of St. Vincent.

4th Columbus and his two sons Diego and Ferdinand, discoursing on their discoveries and prospects; from an ancient Spanish picture in the possession of Edward Horne, Esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton.

5th The voyage of the sable Venus from Angola to the West Indies.

6th A Negro Festival in the Island of St. Vincents, from life, from an original picture drawn by Agostino Brunyas, in the possession of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.

7th Plan and elevation of an improved Sugar Mill, designed by Edward Woollery, Esq. of Jamaica.

8th Leonard Parkinson, a Captain of Maroons, as taken from life.

It is proposed to print by subscription,

(To be published in weekly numbers)

THE FOREGOING VERY

Interesting and useful Work.

The subscriber therefore offers these proposals to the public, intending as soon as three hundred have subscribed, to publish the first number, commencing it with the General View of the Ancient State of the Inhabitants, their origin, manners, customs, &c. as well of Hispaniola, Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. as of all the British Islands; and he will continue publishing a number weekly, till the whole is finished—on the following terms, viz.

1st. It shall be printed on a handsome quarto, on a neat Type, and on the best Printing Paper.

2d. It shall be published in Numbers weekly, and is calculated to be completed in Fifty Numbers: Each Number to contain Twenty-four Pages of Letter Press. The Price for each Number to be One Quarter of a Dollar, to be Paid on Delivery. Should it exceed Fifty Numbers, the Remainder will be given gratis.

3d. The Maps and Prints will be delivered with the Numbers to which they particularly attach, free of any additional Price. And a Direction will be given against what particular Page each one is to be placed.

The subscribers Names, with the Title Pages, &c. will be given with the last Numbers.

Note. Such Subscribers as do not incline to receive the Numbers as they are published, will have them carefully reserved for them on paying Four Dollars at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder when the Work is finished.

To prevent Disappointment or Complaint, it is now premised, that as there will be but a very few Copies struck off more than may be subscribed for, the Price of them will be considerably raised after the Publication of the Numbers which are to compose the first Volume.

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1800.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by said Humphreys, at No. 106, the south side of Market Street, Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson, at Richmond, Virginia. Mr G. Hill, Baltimore, Maryland. Messrs. Thomas and James Swords, New York. Mr. James White, Boston; and Mr. T C. Cushing, Salem, Massachusetts.

March 18. eTo4w.

MUNGO PARK's TRAVELS,

IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA,

Is now in the Press of James Humphreys,

PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

And will be finished with all the expedition possible

THE CONDITIONS ARE,

IT is in large octavo, on a beautiful vellum paper, a neat type, and will be illustrated with a large elegant MAP of the route of Mr. Park thro' Africa.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars and an half for it neatly bound and lettered.

The Subscribers names to be printed in the beginning of the book.

NOTE.—It will be necessary for those who wish to be possessed of the above celebrated work on the superior paper to subscribe for it soon, as there will be but a very few copies printed more than what it is imagined will be subscribed for.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphreys, at No. 106, south side of market street.

march 8. 1S.

NEW LINE OF STAGES

To New York,

By the shortest and most pleasant road—passing through Frankford, Bustleton, Newtown, Pennington, Millstone, Boundbrook, Union Camp, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE SWIFTSURE

starts from the Green Tree, No. 50 North Fourth Street, at 8 o'clock every morning, and arrives at New York early the next evening.

From New York it starts at 9 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) and arrives at Philadelphia, early the next evening.

Fare for passengers 5 dollars, way passengers 6 cents per mile. Each passenger allowed 14lb of baggage. One hundred and fifty weight of baggage to pay the same as a passenger.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner, unless insured and receipted for by the clerks of the different offices. Rate of insurance one per cent.

*** Apply to JOHN M'CALLA, No. 50 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to WILLIAM VANDERVOORT, No. 48 Courtland Street, N. E. corner of Greenwich Street, New York.

January 3. eodtf

JACOB SPERRY, & Co.

No. 195 Market Street,

Offer for sale at reasonable prices, for approved paper, or in barter for Coffee,

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

Entitled to Drawback:

20 Cases Creas a la Morlaix.
4 do. Do vlasses
4 do. Rouans
4 do. Platillas Royales.
10 do. Casserilles or white rolls of 12 & half yards.
8 do. Checks and stripes.
3 do. Fine Elberfeld Checks
4 do. Contils and Listadoes
1 do. Check shirts.
16 do. Oil cloths.
10 do. Tapes of all numbers, plain, twilled, blue and white.
200 Travelling cases of different sizes.
4 cases cut flint Decanters, pint & quart
3 cases gill tumblers
1 case wine glasses
171 boxes of Window Glass, 8 by 10
2 cases Sealing Wax
1 case Ladies' Shoes
5 cases fine Elbersfeld Linens
4 do. Silesia hanks.
3 do. Damask table linen assorted with napkins
3 do. Moreas
4 do Flanders Bed Ticks, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4
4 do Cotton Bed Ticks
1 do. Thread stockings, Gloves & pantaloons
1 do. Kid Gloves
2 do. Ribbons
3 do. Garnets and Pearls
2 casks assorted Ironmongery
2 do. Scythes, 10 hands.
4 do. Coffee mills
3 Cables of 125 fathoms each, 9 & 10 inch.

With an extensive assortment of Looking Glass Plates of the following sizes, 16-12-17-10½, 17-13, 18-14, 20-12, 22-13, 24, 14, 26-15, and 28-16, and a variety of other goods usually imported from Hamburg.

March 11. d6t—taw4w.

THOMAS MURGATROYD & SONS

HAVE FOR SALE

At No. 35 Dock-street,

100 pieces gauze,
100 swords,
800 joiners tools,
140 saddle trees,
12 fire fenders brass tops,
100 brass compasses,
100 wood do.

April 9. ed2w

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE PROPRIETORS

Of the Pittsburgh Glass Works,

HAVING procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best Materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes for other purposes, may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware—the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to JAMES O'HARA or ISAAC CRAIG, or at the Store of Messrs PRATHER and SMILIE, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

March 4, tothtf.

WHEREAS,

AN attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *John Cleves Symmes* at the suit of *William Wells*, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars;—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Meeker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants;—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, *Clerk, &c.*

Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (11) law12m

NEW THEATRE.

(NEVER ACTED IN AMERICA.)

For the Benefit of Mr. Bernard.

On Wednesday Evening, April 16,

Will be presented, a celebrated new Comedy, called

SIGHS;

OR, THE DAUGHTER.

(Written by Augustus Von Kotzbue)

Tillman Totum, (with a song) Mr. Pernard.
Von Snarl, Mr. Warren.
Hans William, Mr. Cooper.
Adelbert, Mr. Wood.
Leopold, Mr. Wignell.
Nicholas, Mr. Blissett.

Josephine, Mrs. Merry.
Louisa, Mrs. Snowden.
Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Francis
Ellen, (with a song) Miss Broadhurst.

End of the Play an Interlude, called

THE SAILORS GARLAND;

Or, Family Picture.

George Standard, Mr Bernard,
O'Daub, Mr Warren,
Old Pincher, Mr Warrell,
Miss Pincher, Mrs Oldmixon,
Maria, Miss Arnold.

To which will be added, a new Farce, (for the second time here) called

FORTUNE'S FROLICK;

Or, The true use of Riches.

Robin Ronghead, Mr Bernard,
Snacks, Mr Francis,
Dolly, Mrs Oldmixon,
Margery, Mrs Francis.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at the Office of the Theatre, and at Mr Rice's book store, Chalk's library, Hardy's Tavern, and of Mr Bernard, in Carpenter's street.

☞ *Mrs. Oldmixon's Night will be on Friday.*

☞ *Mr. Warren's Night will be on Saturday next.*

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
a number of
Journeymen Taylors.

SUCH as are industrious and well disposed, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to either of the subscribers, at their respective places of abode

James M'Alpin,
Charles C. & J. Watson,
John Stiley,
James Cummings,
Selby Hickman,
Thomas Harrison,
Caleb Hughes,
William M'Ilhenney,
Kenneth Jewell,
Benjamin Sharp,
Jacob Thomas
Willinm Ashby,
Enoch Wright,
Joseph Wildes,
Benjamin Shaw,
John Webb.

April 14 dtf

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.

Nov. 30. ¶ 2t—§

THE HEALTH OFFICE

Is removed to No. 141 *South Front Street,*

Near the Drawbridge.

April 1. d3w

The copper bottomed brig

JAMES,

Burthen about 148 *tons,*

WILL BE SOLD,

For account of the Underwriters, at the Merchants Coffee House, on Wednesday the 16th instant, precisely at one o'clock,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

With all her materials, as she now lays at Willings wharf, agreeable to inventory, to be seen at the auction store, and at the office of Shoemaker and Berrett, Insurance Brokers, No. 9, South Front street.

SHANNON & POALK, *Auctioneers.*

April 10. dtS

SALES

Of a handsome Retreat.

On Wednesday the 16th of April instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

Will positively be sold at Auction, to close a co-partnership,

ABOUT 20 acres of highly improved ground, all in grass, garden, &c. It is situate on the west side of the Germantown road, about 2 and an half miles from the Court House, generally known by the name of Taylor's Place in the Northern Liberties.

On the premises are a large brick house and out buildings, in good repair; a large garden inclosed with cedar posts and board fence, a pump of excellent water near the door. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as the sale will be on the spot.

Also, a lot adjoining the last, containing about 10 acres of ground of the same quality, on which is erected a new stone and frame building, 60 feet by 28, and an old stone and frame barn—These places may be viewed at any time before the sale, the key of the house is in the hands of the subscribers, who will deliver it to any person desirous of purchasing. A good title, clear of incumbrance, and possession immediately.

SHANNON & POALK,

Auctioneers.

april 10. d6t.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against *Richard S. Footman*, surviving partner of the house of Footman & Co. also those having claims against the estate of *Richard S. Footman*, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts, well authenticated; and all those indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'CLELLEN,

Administrator to the estate of R. S. Footman.

Frankford, April 9. d30f

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late house of *Irwin & Bryson*, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of such monies of that firm, as have been received by the subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day of April next, among those creditors who shall have before that time furnished their accounts properly attested to

WILSON HUNT.

Acting assignee.

March 15. d120

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

Of the Ship CANTON,

Richard Dale, Commander, from Canton,

CONSISTING OF

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Hyson. } TEAS.

White, Yellow } NANKEENS.

Sugar of 1st quality.
China Ware.
Cassia.
Fans.
An assortment of Silks.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

No. 21, *Penn Street.*

April 14. d.

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pherson commander, from Canton,

AND FOR SALE,

By JAMES LATIMER, jr.

NANKEENS, white and yellow
Black, blue and colored Luctestrings
Black and colored Sattins
Mazarine blue do.
Sattin Stripe
Dove colored Shawls
Black and colored Taffetas
Canton Long Cloth
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Souchong } TEAS of the first quality.

April 8 d10t.

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship New Jersey, *from Canton, and for sale by Archibald M'Call, No.* 187 *South Second Street,*

White and Yellow Nankeens,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Bohea and Souchong Teas,
Black Sattins and Luteстrings, Hair Ribbon, Cassia, and Rheubarb in chests,
Sugar in boxes and bags,

ALSO ON HAND,

A small assortment of China ware, and a few Hhds Prime Jamaica Sugers.

April 4. dtf

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Bengal.

CONSISTING OF

An assortment of Piece Goods,
Sugars of the first quality,
And 200 qr. chests of superior quality Hyson Teas.

Willings & Francis, and Thomas & John Clifford.

March 17. d.

IMPORTED

In the Harmony, Captain Kollock, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE

By JOHN MILLER, Jun.

(No. 80, *Dock Street)*

Pepper, Sugar, and Hyson Tea, } of the first quality.

ALSO,

250 Bales well chosen low priced Piece Goods.

☞ Apply to John Miller, Jun. or Alexander J. Miller.

April 9. 3tawtf

IMPORTED,

In the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pherson master, from Canton, an Assortment of

CHINA SILKS,

Consisting of

Black and coloured Luteстrings
Black Sattins
Black Senchaws
Black and coloured Sewing Silks
Nankeens, Fans, &c.

Also on hand.

INDIA MUSLINS,

viz.

Guzzeenas
Gurrahs
Cossas
Baftals, &c.——and
India Bandannas.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front Street.

April 7, d3w

FOR SALE,

The Time of a Mulatto Girl,

WHO has about eight years to serve, has been has been for many years accustomed to the care of children, and is a tolerable cook.

☞ Enquire of the Printer.

April 5. d1w

Philadelphia Academy.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.

Rector of St. Paul's church, and formerly Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania,

AND

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A.M.

One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ church and St. Peter's,

INTEND TO OPEN,

On Tuesday the 15*th of next month, (April)*

An Academy,

CONSISTING OF

1. AN English School, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, and Natural History.

2d. A Mathematical School, in which will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Mercantile Accounts, Geography and the use of the Globes, Geometry, or the elements of Euclid, Trigonometry, both Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying, Navigation, in all its parts, Dialling, Conic-sections, Fortification, Gunnery, Astronomy, Algebra and Fluxions, with their application to the different parts of Mathematics. *This department will be conducted* By MR. PETER DELAMAR, *formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military and Marine Academy, Dublin—and latterly in* THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

3d. A Classical School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, in conjunction with Chronology, Civil History, Rhetoric, and the Institutes of Moral Science.

A well grounded conviction of the expediency of the foregoing plan, has been our principal inducement to undertake it. When it is considered that this populous and flourishing Metropolis contains only one Public Institution on an extensive plan, and that many of our youth are obliged to resort to other States, to receive even a Grammar-School Education, the Seminary now proposed, will, we trust, be regarded as eminently useful.

Actuated by these considerations, many gentlemen, friends to Science, and to Literary Establishments, have urged, with great warmth, the present undertaking, and excited the most flattering expectations of its success.

Thus encouraged by the countenance and promised aid of liberal men, no less than by a firm persuasion that well-regulated Academies have a most important influence upon manners, habits, and principles; it will be our earnest endeavor so to conduct this Seminary of Learning, as to subserve the great Interests of Religion and Morality, to promote Decorum of Behaviour, Correctness of Taste, Liberality of Sentiment, and every other attribute of an ingenuous mind, which, in connection with good principles, and sound literature, constitute the distinguished ornaments of the gentleman, and the scholar.

The building, engaged for this Academy, though affording excellent accommodation, will be relinquished for a more central situation, if such a change should be found necessary.

Persons desirous to be employed as TUTORS in this Seminary, are requested to apply, without delay, to either of the subscribers, to whom also *Parents* wishing to send their children, will please to make application.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
No. 94 *Arch Sreet.*
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
No. 101 *Pine Street.*

Philad. March 28.

FOR SALE,

70 bbls. Halifax Herring,
Halifax Shad, in barrels,
150 bbls. Mackarel—Salmon in tierces, bbls and half bbls.
70 bbls. Bay of Fundy Shad } *Fat and in good order.*
A few quartel of Cod Fish,
Spermaceti and common Oil,
20 bbls. (Burlington) Pork,
Spanish Indigo,

Also,

Very good Vinegar by the pipe, barrel or gallon—A cask of Venison Hams—1 bale of Cotton Candle Wick, and 18 kegs of Hogs Lard.

Apply to

PHILIP S. BUNTING,

No. 96, *Race, the corner of Third Street.*

4*th mo.* 8*th April* d6t

PRIZE-MONEY!

SHIP GANGES.

DIVIDENDS for the Letter of Marque schooner Reboteuse, and L'Eugenie, the former captured the 5th of August last off St. Bartholomews, the latter the 20th of same month off St Croix, will be paid at the house of Lewis Albertus, in Front street, below the Drawbridge, on TUESDAY the 15th inst.

april 3 dt15

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE SHIP

AMIABLE,

D. C. TILLINGHAST, *Master.*

PHILADELPHIA built, of live oak and cedar, will be ready to receive her cargo at Well's wharf in a few days, and to sail about the fifteenth of April. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

The following articles entitled to Drawback.

Cotton Hose, fine Holland Shirting Linen, Table Linen, Ticklings, Rags for Paper-makers, Russia Sil Cloth, Ravens Duck, Irish Linens in trunks, London White Lead, Dry and ground in oil, Red and Bart Lead, London Tin in boxes, London refined Salt Petre, New-Castle Grindstones, Roman Tea Cannisters, elegant Girandoles, ten four pound Woolwich proof cannon, double fortified with apparatus compleat, and a quantity of three and nine pound shot.

march 31. 3tawaw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

A gentleman Editor, lately finding the luminous lucubrations of his classical correspondents, showering upon him, in more than usual redundancy, hastens by a Notatory intimation, to inform them, that he will at an early day *accommodate* their pieces with a place in the Gazette. Now this, pardie, is the very quintessence of *Shakspeareanism*: videlicet; *Accommodate*, as I learn, is a scholar-like word, of exceeding great propriety. Accommodate! It comes from *accommodo*: that is, when a man's piece is as they say, accommodated; or when it is—being—whereby it may be thought to be accommodated; which is an exceellent thing.

—

In Boston is advertised "the Stock of a *Gentleman* declining trade." Why this is right. The more the different orders of society are confounded, the more is promoted the establishment of what obtains now-a-days as Republicanism.

—

Garrick, remarks in one of his Dramatic pieces, that even in England, "women of quality, and women of no quality, and women of all qualities, are so mixed together, that you don't know one from t'other, and all are called *Madams.*"

—

The whole troop of Actresses at Covent Garden lately mutinied, on account of one of the Cyprian corps having been introduced on the Boards. Chastity must surely have attained its highest climax in England, when even this tribe display fastidiousness at such a circumstance.

—

The papers acquaint us with the important fact, that Thomas Painter, and Noah Webster, *Esquires*, are elected into the Provincial Parliament of Connecticut, for the Borough of New Haven. The advancement of the *former* of these persons to an illustrious station is matter of great public interest; since the mark of consideration bestowed on a man, who so highly distinguished himself as a pestilential writer, and cobbler of language, must be regarded as an increment to the public stock of distributive justice. But why the name of the *latter* should be added, it is difficult to conjecture; unless we impute it to some hard-hearted fellow, who, envious of the fame of our pestilential man, has sought to obscure the lustre of his advancement, by coupling with his distinguished name, that of probably some obscure village Peasant.

—

A Citizen of Philadelphia has observed a very extraordinary Hint to the Members of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, attached to an Advertisement of F. & J. Bailey offering for Sale the "Report of the Committee, &c." It appears intended to inform those gentlemen where they may be furnished with a Pamphlet, published by their order, and for their sole use. Independent of the impropriety of a printer, in the service of the House of Representatives, publishing more of an Article than was directed by his employers and that, too, for the purpose of increasing his own emolument, there seems to be great indecency in the mode adopted by him to distribute the work amongst the persons for whose use it was expresly published.

—

Among the various abuses which prevail in this country, the tolerance of combinations of Journeymen for the purpose of dictating to their Masters, what wages they shall pay, and, in some instances, of restricting them, as to the manner in which they shall conduct their business, is not the least reproachful to its character, or destructive of its well being. The following article from a London paper, will shew in what manner such attempts are punished in England:

"Yesterday *Christopher Connor*, found guilty before the Recorder, of COMBINATION in the Rope-making business, was *whipped* from the corner of Moss-street, in Townshend-street, to the Rope-walk on the Low-ground, pursuant to his sentence. The High-Sheriffs, attended by Mr. Gregg, the Goaler, saw the punishment properly executed. *Connor* is a young man, and it is hoped that castigation will be the means of preventing him from being guilty of future violation of the Law, and teach him that honest industry, without *combination*, is the most comfortable and profitable pursuit."

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1.

Six per Cent.	106/5	
Three per Cent.	1[illegible]/	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	15/8	
8 per Cent Stock	5	
BANK United States,	25	Adv
—— Pennsylvania,	2[illegible]	Adv
—— North America,	50	Adv

Insurance comp. N. A. shares 7 per cent. below par.

—— Pennsylvania, shares, 22 per cent. adv.

East-India Company of N. A. 6 per cent advance

Land Warrants, 32 dolls. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London, 75 at 30 days
73 & 74 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam, 35 37 à-100 per florin
Hamburgh 30 2/ à-100 per Mark Banco.

MR. FENNO,

IN your paper of yesterday, I observe Mr. Gerry is considered a jacobin candidate for the chair of the State of Massachusetts; however the fact may be, this is not his general character. By all steady friends to their country, he is known by the name of the political *Marplot*. Before the federal constitution was formed he was anxious to obtain one; but when it was on the tapis, he opposed it with great industry. Whenever his private friends (of which he had many) counted upon him for an immediate exertion in any case of exigency, he was sure to occasion embarrassment by delay; and whenever the house, of which he was a member, were hungry at post meridian, as if to punish the members either for their political or private sins, he was sure to talk and talk until the whole house, by their muscular contortions and grimace, would frequently resemble the personages in a pantomime.

When he was sent to France on an important embassy, as soon as it became important to the honor of his country that he should decide, and be off, for this very reason, he lagged behind, and further to shew that he is not a compleat and abandoned jacobin, when many, from his doubtful conduct, expected he would at the last election give his vote for Jefferson, he decided in favor of Adams; this last circumstance will make him governor of Massachsetts; but if any other friend to Mr. Adams, of any known importance, had been put up in opposition, Mr. *Marplot* would have stood no chance for the chief majistracy.

NOVANGLUS.

"ISLAND OF JAVA.—At least one hundred neutral ships have arrived here, annually for these five years past, each of which, on an average must have left 70,000 dollars in specie—making the enormous sum of Thirty-Five Millions of dollars; all of which is still on the Island, besides immense magazines of produce.—It is the finest island in the east, and with the exception of the port of Batavia, is not unhealthy."

[*Calcutta paper.*]

NEW-YORK, April 14.

According to a return of the state of the militia, made by the adjutant general to his excellency the governer, March 17, 1800, it appears that the total of infantry is,

60,897
Do. cavalry 2,047
Do. artillery 1,067

Total of infantry, cavalry and artillery, 64,017

Besides which, in Chenango there are about 600 men not organized, and in Delaware county 550, lately organized.

—

Saturday morning arrived the ship Reserve, capt. Marschalk, in 56 days from Cadiz.

Capt. Marschalk saw a letter just before he sailed, from our consul at Algiers, to the consul at Cadiz, informing him that in consequence of the Bey of Tunis not having received the presents promised that nation by our government, he was about, or actually had given orders to his cruizers to capture all American vessels that might come within their reach. This information was made public by the consul at Cadiz that our vessels might be on their guard.

Capt. M. brought dispatches from Mr. Yznardi, to the Secretary of State. Most probable these dispatches are on the subject above mentioned.

The following vessels were left at Cadiz when capt. Marscalk sailed:

Brig America, capt. Lawrence, of N. Y.
Abigail, Bouman, N. Y. to sail in three weeks.
Schr. Charlotte, Turner, N. York, to sail in three weeks.

—

Last Thursday evening an attempt was made to set fire to the Portsmouth sloop of war, lying in this harbor. We are concerned to state that it proceeded from design. It seems a number of the seamen have proved mutinous, and intended as soon as the sloop had got to sea, to murder the officers and carry her into some French port.—It was while the ringleaders were in irons in consequence of this discovery, that some of the rest made this attempt to fire the vessel. About twenty are under guard at Fort Jay, and it is to be hoped a severe example will be made of them.

From a Portsmouth [N. H.] Paper.

A few days after the brig Betsey had left St. Croix, on her passage home she was taken by a French privateer, which took the captain, mate, and all hands out of her except a black man, named *Moses*; (who is well known on the pier in this town), the privateer then put on board a prize master and 5 hands, and ordered her for Guadaloupe; soon after the privateer had left the Betsies, the Frenchmen being distributed about in different parts of the vessel, Moses endeavoured to retake the brig, and engaged first with those on deck, whom he almost instantaneously killed, and threw them overboard: he next had recourse to the cabin, where he killed the others, either in the cabin, or as they were coming out of it, and threw them also overboard: he then took the command of the vessel, and put her head to the northward to bring her home. Two days afterwards a Philadelphia brig fell in with the Betsies, and finding her situation, put on board her mate and three hands. But the Betsies, was unfortunately re-captured soon afterwards by another French privateer, and carried into Porto Rico, where the brave, the heroic Moses, was put in irons, and remained in this pitiable situation, when the letter which states the above particulars left there—it is feared, that Moses will either swing for his bravery or to be sold for a slave.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 14.

The following bills were read the third time and passed, viz.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1800.

An act to make appropriations for the navy of the United States during the year 1800.

An act to continue in force for a limited time an act intituled an act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses.

An act to authorise the sale and conveyance of lands in certain cases by the Marshals of the United States, and to confirm former sales—and

An act to provide for rebuilding the Light house at New London; for the support of a Light-house at Clark's point, for the erection and support of a light-house at Wig-Wam Point; and for other purposes.

Mr. Harper, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill to extend the privilege of obtaining patents, &c. reported, that it would be proper the house should concur.

The report was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have passed the bill for the relief of the Corporation of Rhode Island College.

Mr. Waln presented a petition of James Thomas Bishop, merchant and mariner, praying to be admitted a citizen of the United States—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Davis laid the following resolution on the table.

Resolved, That the next annual Meeting of the Congress of the United States, shall be held on the first Monday in November 1800.

Mr. Harper called for the order of the day on the bill to provide for the better organization of the courts of the United States.

Mr. Kitchell, after expressing his opinion that the principle of the bill had been already negatived, moved that the further consideration of it be postponed till the first Monday in December next. After considerable debate the question was taken by yeas and nays, as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown Cabell, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, J. Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Elmendorf, D. Foster, Fowler, Freeman, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hartley, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Leib, Lyon, Linn, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas Nicholson, Randolph, Shepherd, Smilie, J. Smith S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, R. Williams.

48.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brace, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Dana, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Hugar, Imlay, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyman Marshall, Morris, Nott, Page, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheafe, Thatcher, J. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams, Woods.

45

A message was received from the Senate; notifying that they have passed the resolution relative to the Copper Bed on Lake Superior.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his secretary, Mr. Shaw, informing the house, that the President did on the 12th inst. approve and sign the following acts, viz.

An act to continue in force for a limited period the act intituled an act relative to certain fisheries of the United States; for the government of the fishermen employed therein, and for other purposes as therein mentioned—and

An act to alter the form of certain oaths and affirmations directed to be taken by the act intituled an act to provide for the second Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the resolution reported by the committee of revisal and unfinished business, for continuing in force the act laying an additional duty on salt; Mr. Rutledge in the chair; and after a short debate, the resolution was agreed to, ayes 49; the committee then rose, and upon the question will the house concur with the committee in their agreement to the said resolution, it passed in the affirmative.—

Yeas 54, Nays 38.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Stephen Sayre; Mr. Rutledge in the chair.

The report, which is unfavorable to the petitioner, was opposed by Mr. Harper, who spoke at great length in favor of the claim—The question was then taken, and the report agreed to, yeas 46, nays 27. The committee rose, and the house concurred, yeas 43, nays 24.

The bill to continue in force the act intituled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

A schooner of Messrs. S. Smith and Buchannan from Havanna, arrived this day, and saluted; and a brig from Jamaica. Two other schooners were also below, from the West-Indies.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 6.

Yesterday Government received dispatches from sir James Saumariz, at Jersey, which in some degree confirm the last accounts from La Vendee. They State that a neutral vessel, from L'Orient, had brought intelligence that there had been two engagements between the Chouans and Republicans, in both of which the former had prevailed; but that 30 battallions of regular infantry, and three regiments of horse, having arrived in the insurgent provinces, there was reason to apprehend that the Royalists, would be unable to keep the field. Circutous reports of this kind are, however, but little to be depended upon.

Two mails arrived from Hamburgh this day: they do not, however, contain much novelty.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the eighth and 11th ult. are entirely barren of military intelligence.

Letters from Bareuth state, that after the arrival of a courier from St. Petersburgh, the Russian army had been reviewed; and that after having received the necessary articles for their equipment they marched in columns consisting of between 3000 and 4000 men each, towards Franconia, by way of the Palitinate and Barenth in order to reassemble in the districts of Wurtzberg and Aschaffenburg, and from thence to march to the Rhine. The same letters add, that the new Russian army expected in Bohemia, would pursue the same direction, and that the campaign would soon be opened again by the siege of Mentz. The statement, however, is not official.

The report of the Cardinal Bellisoni's having been elected Pope, is not yet confirmed.

Field Marshal Kray, it is now supposed, will be appointed to command on the Rhine.

Letters from Petersburgh and Cracow state, that 60,000 Russians are now on their march to reinforce the army of Prince Suwarrow.

Lord Minto, the English Minister at Vienna, has been at Prague, to treat with Prince Suwarrow, respecting the subsidies for the Russian army, which are said to have been agreed upon for 100,000 men. Their march to the Rhine will, it is said, begin in the middle of February at farthest.

From the Hague we learn, that a Secretary of Legation, belonging to the Embassy at Paris, had gone thither in sixty hours, to confer in secret with some of the members of the present Goverment, after which he again returned to Paris.

Private letters from Italy have been received at Vienna, stating that General Count Kleau had nor been able to maintain himself in the advantages lately gained by him but that he was oblige to give way to superior numbers, the reinforcements intended for him not being able to join on account of the badness of the roads.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 7.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved into a committee of supply.

Mr. Wallace called the recollection of the house to the vote of the navy last year. There was then voted 120,000 seamen, but from the alteration of circumstances since that time, particularly by the surrender of the Dutch fleet, it was deemed prudent to reduce the allowance this year 10,000 men. He should therefore move it as a resolution of the committee, that 110 000 men should be employed in the service of the navy for the year 1800, including 22,000 marines.

Mr. Nichols said, he felt himself bound to oppose any supply for the carrying on of the war upon the present avowed principles. It was now acknowledged by administration that he warred for the restoration of the Bourbon family—*(A cry of no! no! no! from the ministerial benches.)*—The honourable member then insisted that such was the necessary inference to be drawn from Lord Grenvilles answer to Buonaparte. True indeed it did state other objects such as the utter reduction and crippling the power of France. This he insisted amounted to the same thing; because if ever the power of France was reduced to such a low ebb as that, they would be unable to resist any form of Government that he should be pleased to impose upon them. Indeed he had given credit to ministers in having acted wisely and magnanimously in having avowed that object, because he considered that a nation at war ought always to know and be able to state with precision, the object for which they were contended. The hon gentleman assumed this point, that we were at war to restore the Bourbon family, and from thence went into a long detail of the arguments which have been already used, to shew the improbability of accomplishing such a measure—From the change of property—from the destruction of the nobles and ecclesiastics—from the unwillingness of the country to resubmit to feudal and ecclesiastical burthens—from probable future want of concert among the allies, &c. The honourable gentleman was proceeding, but was interrupted by

Mr. Barker, who stated, that he did not doubt the ingenuity of the honourable gentleman would be able to connect his arguments with the question, but he thought they were rather remote, and begged the question might be read.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that his honourable friend was in order, and was proceeded to explain the connection of his observations with the question, when

The Chancellor of the exchequer said that one honourable member had not a right to explain the speech of another honourable member, when any irregularity arise, the member should explain himself.

The chairman said, that a member certainly had a right to shew himself in what manner his speech bore upon the question, and hoped the honourable member would limit himself strictly to the question, and assign his reasons why he opposed the resolution of the supply.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that his hon. friend connected the restoration of the Bourbon family with the war, and hence the reason of his entering on that part of the subject, as it would connect itself with the resolution of the committee.

Mr. Tierney defended Mr. Nicholls, as being perfectly in order, provided he could shew how his observations connected themselves with the question. He did not expect to find at so early an hour so much impatience to decide the question, for the purpose of accommodating gentlemen who wish to withdraw, and though that all should be on an equal footing in the house on such occasions.

Mr. Pitt begged to say a few words:—In what had been said it could not be presumed that there was any intention to fetter the freedom of debate. The only wish was to save time; but if all the hon. gentleman's speech was to be connected with the question, not only by his own ingenuity, but also by that of his hon. friends behind him. The house had made a bad arrangement for the good disposition of their time, and they had much better permit the hon. gentleman to go on.

Mr. Nicholls accordingly resumed, and continued his arguments to shew the improbability of succeeding in the attempt to restore the Bourbon family. From thence he adverted to the commencement of the war, which he said was pushed forward by some of his Majesty's Ministers, not from principles of justice or national advantage, but from principles of private interest—and it became the country to consider whether they would support them in the disastrous conflict? He could not conscientiously do it, as he was persuaded that every thing depended upon the speedy restoration of peace.

Mr. Addington professed himself greatly surprized that the hon. gentleman should oppose the supplies, and he was equally surprized at the reasons by which he had attempted to justify that conduct. The hon. gentleman had gone into the question of war, a question which was so ably discussed the other night, and so completely answered by his honourable friend below him.—Upon that therefore he should say nothing, but content himself with calling the attention of the house to one argument of an hon. gentleman's, (Mr. Secretary Dundas,) which was supposing you had made peace, could you with safety disarm? He did not recollect that any answer was attempted to be given to this by any gentleman on the other side. He would put the case, that the hon. gentleman was one of his Majesty's Ministers, and then he would ask him—If under the present circumstances of France, he would advise his Majesty to disband his forces, even admitting a peace to be concluded? If the hon gentleman answered in the affirmative, he would say, that it would be madness to pursue such conduct; and if the hon. gentleman answered in the negative, he would ask him what sort of a peace that could be called, when we dared not lay aside our arms?—It would not be a peace, it would be merely an armed truce. If Peace could not be obtained, why should we negociate? it would be only to beat down the spirit of the nation; to disunite our allies, to disseminate discord among the confederates, and destroy our most flattering hopes.

Mr. B. Edwards professed great attachment to the naval service, and therefore he could not oppose any vote in their favour. But he could not agree to the doctrines which he had lately heard advanced. If words and language had any distinct meaning, the note of lord Grenville did most certainly imply that we were engaged in the war for the restoration of the Bourbon family, and he believed that we were bound by treaties to attempt the effecting of that point. He thought that we even had an opportunity of treating for peace without any loss of honour, without being asked for it. The events of the war ought to repress us from being too sanguine of success. Look at St. Domingo, or look nearer home, at Holland, when a British army had been obliged to pass under the yoke. It was easy for them to draw battles who were not to fight them, but the events of war were in the hands of the Lord Almighty, and he had said, "That the race was not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" and if Scripture did not teach us this, yet the experience of this war ought to have taught it us. For by it we might have learned that nothing is so formidable as an enemy reduced to desperation.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his intention of shortly stating the grounds upon which he gave his vote. He thought gentlemen came to a decision upon this point just as they happened to view it in different lights, or as they were predisposed. The question to him seemed to be this, whether by voting for a communication with the chief consul he should have accelerated a safe and permanent peace? if he had thought it would have produced that desirable object, he for one should have voted an address for negociation: but unless that could be effected, he thought that gentleman should not reason from the general evils attendant upon all wars. The question was, could they hope for security and permanency? At the first hearing of the communication, he confessed that it gave him great pleasure, and he was inclined to think we ought to open a negociation; but more mature reflection convinced him of the painful necessity of abandoning that pleasing thought. The honorable member then went into an examination of the personal character of Buonaparte, and the stability of his power; of the probability a permanent peace, and the chance that he was not sincere in his propositions. He thought that the conduct of ministers fully evinced that they were desirous of peace, as they had attempted negociation, but were defeated by the pride, arrogance, and insincerity of our enemies.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that he had been prevented by illness from attending during the debate on Monday last, he hoped he might claim the indulgence of the house for a little time, while he made some observations on the subject of the late overtures for negociation: particularly so as the honorable gentleman who just sat down, had dwelt upon it. It was not his intention to enter into the question, who were the aggressors in this war, or whether any opportunities had been lost for concluding a peace: because these descriptions were irrelevant to the question then before the house. He would however, reply to one argument that had been made use of on the subject of aggression, because nobody else had done so. To shew that Great Britain was not the aggressor, the minister on a former night mentioned a letter which Louis the XVI. had written in 1792 to his majesty, thanking him for not having taken a part in the war in which France was engaged with Austria and Prussia. It should be recollected that that letter had been written before any acts of aggression had taken place on the part of Great Britain; before she had prohibited the exportation of corn to France; before she dismissed the Ambassador of that country, &c. all which happened previous to the declaration of war by France in Feb. 1793. Now with respect to reason assigned by ministers for refusing to meet the overtures from France, he must observe that they had never before urged such plea as that of instability in the government from the circumstance of its recency. They had shewn themselves ready to treat with the last government in the very infancy of its establishment; they were ready to treat with the new Directory, which was then composed of men who had embrued their hands in the blood of that monarch whose murder this country was endeavoring to revenge. Therefore the plea of recency was not only new, but inconsistent with the conduct of those who used it. What was this conduct? At the very time it had been echoed in that house that the finances of France were ruined, ministers were ready to treat with her. After the victory gained in the councils by the party, hostile to the negociations thus carrying on by Lord Malmesbury at Lisle, and after the ignominious dismissal of his Lordship, the British government, notwithstanding, declared itself ready to negociate. But ministers would not treat now because they did not know whether the present government of France had any stability. How could they wait to make a trial of the stabilities of that government which they were labouring with all their efforts to overthrow? How were they to wait until they perceived that stability? What space of time would be sufficient to satisfy them?—"In God's name (said Mr. H.) let the country know the criterion by which you are to judge of the stability of the French government!"—There was as great a spirit of moderation now in France as at any time since the revolution. This spirit had shewn itself in the council of elders, shortly before the arrival of Buonaparte. If France was now so weak and ruined as had been stated this country has in that weakness a security which she could not have under any other form of government that might exist in France. There was as much security and as little perfidy to be expected after a peace made with Buonaparte as with any of the Bourbons. But from the whole line of conduct pursued by ministers, he was clearly of opinion, that their object was to carry on the war till it restored that family to the throne of France. Buonaparte would say the same thing now to the people of France; and would make use of the rejection of his overtures as a means of consolidating the whole power of that country in his own hands. It was England then which furnished him with the best means and the best arguments. The object of restoring the Bourbons was as unattainable now as at any period since the commencement of the war. Every means had been already tried to effect it; powerful confederations had been excited—great armies had been brought into the field under the most experienced Generals; yet we were not nearer to the attainment of the object. He deplored the resolution which the house had come to on the subject of the late overture, and he was sure this country would be obliged to make peace on worse terms than it was now in its power to obtain. The conduct of ministers then was as rash as it was inconsistent. They were obliged on this occasion to say, that they were not bound by their former professions in favour of peace; and this they did at the very time they were charging the enemy with a breach of his professions, besides his other crimes.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the arguments of gentlemen on the other side of the house appeared to rest on an assumption that there was a sufficient degree of stability in the government of France; and that, if there was none at all, that might not be a reason against treating with it. As to the stability of Buonaparte's government, it was only to be judged of by the fate of all those that had gone before it, in a country where a revolution had taken place almost every year; and with respect to the propriety of negociating with the government that was established in consequence of the last revolution, there was no other ground by which it could be judged, except that of the character of the individuals who were at the head of its government. And if he found that those persons had been parties to acts of the most criminal and atrocious kind, it was good reason to conclude that no confidence could be placed in them. He would not attempt to defend the conduct of the princes of the house of Bourbon. He would admit that it had often been perfidious; but it was necessary to consider that there had been a system in Europe, to which these and other Princes had been obliged to cling, and which had confined their actions, bad as they might be, within certain limits. No question ever arose with respect to the stability of their governments. These could not be changed, had they been ever so bad. But to enter into a treaty of peace with a government that had no character; that was infamous for its crimes; that had no stability, and which nobody knew the moment it was likely to be changed; that was a policy which nothing but madness could dictate; particularly so when it was considered how great were the power and resources of the country at this moment; and that its revenues were encreased to an amount beyond what they had ever been at. There was no country in the world, between whose peace and war establishment there was so great a disproportion as Great Britain. To make peace now would be to put away a force which could not be procured in case of a breach of treaty; to put down the war machine, which it would take a long time to raise again; to open the ports of France, and give her commerce an opportunity of reviving, and her government an opportunity of putting the country in a better condition to make war again. Every body must, and he himself did rejoice at the failure of Lord Malmesbury's negociations; because the most atrocious acts of the government with which we had offered to make peace took place since those failures. It was since then that they had practised such infamous conduct towards Italy and America; and that they had committed that perfidious, gross and scandalous violation of their treaty with the Porte by the invasion of Egypt, at the very time when a Turkish ambassador resided at Paris. Every thing that happened since the last experiment should make this country cautious how she negociates again—With respect to the restoration of the House of Bourbon, he should be ashamed if he did not say he wished such an event to take place. He wished it on the principles of humanity and public justice, as it was the only means of blotting out of the page of history, and ridding the world of the crimes of the French Revolution. But let any gentleman shew him another government in France with which a peace could be made, consistently with security against those principles which endangered the safety and peace of the world for the last ten years, and with that government he would be ready to negociate; but let there be a sure test for this security. An honorable gentleman asked what was the criterion of that security? He could answer the question no other way than by stating, that the test required was a display on the part of the enemy of different principles from those hitherto acted upon, and such as could be looked up to with security. He hoped then that this country would persevere with firmness and manliness until the present contest was brought to an honorable termination. He had it from the first sources of information, that the British character never stood so high on the Continent of Europe as at the present moment; for this character we were indebted to the vigor and resolution with which we supported the contest even when we stood alone; and the only persons who appeared to speak against the character of Great Britain were those few who composed the minority of that and the other house of Parliament. The question was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

THIS DAY

WILL be landed at Morton's wharf, from on board the brig Hope, Anderson, from Jamaica

SUGARS & PIMENTO,

Apply to

MOORE WHARTON,

No. 111, South Water Street.

april 15. d6t.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

PART OF A

COUNTRY HOUSE,

IN an airy and very agreeable situation, near the Ridge road, within two miles of the city, consisting of a handsome parlour, two large Bed Chambers, a large ceiled garret, a commodious kitchen, pantry, oven and milk house, and a pump of excellent water at the kitchen door; also a garden well stocked with fruit, and a few acres of grass ground with convenient stabling, chair house, &c. Its vicinity to the city makes it an eligible retreat for the family of any person whose avocations require daily attention.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 205, Arch street, the second door below Sixth street, north side.

ROBERT T. EVANS.

april 15. ¶2t.

CLERK WANTED.

A STEADY, trust worthy person, competent to keeping a set of Books, will hear of a situation by applying to Mr. Fenno.

april 15. 6t.

WANTED,

To go a few miles into the country, a WOMAN, who will undertake to cook, in a plain way, and one who can produce a character.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 15. ¶3t

NOTICE.

AS my wife Polly Williams, a Servant of Doctor John Hall, has left my bed and board, *This is to warn all persons* that I will pay no debts contracted by her in my name from this date.

HENRY WILLIAMS.

april 15. ¶d3t

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

A PLAN of a Company for procuring an accurate Map of New Jersey, may be seen at the Book Store of Mr. Dobson, by whom subscriptions are received.

The Company have been incorporated by a late act of the Legislature of that State, and more than 1200 shares have already been subscribed for.

April 4. d1ot

A NEW

MUSICAL REPOSITORY

IS NOW OPENED

At CHALK's Circulating Library,

No. 75 North Third Street,

WHERE may be had, *all the Fashionable Music* composing the songs &c. lately sold at the Repository in South Second Street. To which, in a few days, will be added, some PIANO FORTES of a very superior tone and quality, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, best Roman Violin Strings, and every other article in the musical line, which will be sold in prime order, and on the most reasonable terms.

Subscriptions received for the *Musical Journal* for the Piano Forte, and the Flute or Violin, the first six numbers of which are already published, and may be purchased together or separately by non-subscribers.

March 6, 1800 F&T6w

JUST RECEIVED,

From the BOSTON Manufactory,

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Of different sizes,

FOR SALE

By ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

About 25 acres of Land,

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

LYING on the Potomac River, county of Northumberland, state of Virginia; containing about 1400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, oysters, fish and crab, and none better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of coll John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage sixteen feet wide.

The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and suitable out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient store houses and granaries on a public road, well situated for a country store. On each of those places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm. P. Tebbs Baltimore, Foushee G. Tebbs, esq. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Murgatroyd and Sons, Philadelphia.

Feb. 5—14. 3taw

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS,

Near the corner of Arch and Ninth streets.

ALSO,

To be Sold or Let,

A number of excellent Pasture Lots,

On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

*** Enquire at No. 28 North Fifth street.

November 15. d6t1awtf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Cato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

† The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:

(O 18) d6m

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street,

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

ENTITLED to drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate prices for cash, or the usual credit; or on a credit of 12 or 18 months upon Mortgages on Real Property, in or near the City of Philadelphia, or other satisfactory security

50 boxes and bales Ticklenburghs
60 do. do. Hempen linens.
50 do. do. Oznabrigs.
50 do. Patterbornes.
25 do. Bielsfield Linens.
11 do. Creas and Creas a la Morlaix.
Brown Rolls.
Do. Hessians.
Polish Rolls.
Bed Ticks.
Siamois.
Arabias.
Empty Bags.
Oil Cloths.
Shoes and Slippers.
Seal and upper Leather.
Quills and Sealing Wax.
A package Gold and Silver Watches.
A few chests Toys.
Slates and Pencils.
70 hhds. Havanna Molasses

13 pipes old Port Wine
25 boxes Tumblers assorted.
200 boxes Hamburgh Window Glass 8 by 10, &c.
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses.
Several large elegant do.
1500 Demijohns.
50 kegs Pearl Barley
A few tons Koll Brimstone.
20 kegs Yellow Ochre.
A few bbls. Rosin.
40 tons Russia Hemp.
80 hhds. Hogs Bristles.
2 hhds. Dutch Glue.
20 casks Nails assorted from 3d. to 20d.
16 casks Ironmongery.
8 casks Hoes.
German Steel.
6 hhds. Coffee mills.
Blocking Twine, Tapes, Stone Pickling Pots, &c &c.

February 15. fatu&f

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq.* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs.

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JEREMIAH MURRY, } *Comm'rs.*

January 18. d3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 29th, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moiety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Territory of the United States,

North West of the river Ohio.

For the information of non-residents, proprietors of lands situate and lying within said territory.

By a law passed in the general assembly of said territory, on the 19th of December, A. D. 1799, entitled "AN ACT levying a Territorial Tax on Land," *all lands lying within said territory, the property of individuals, non-residents, as well as residents, are subjected to taxation to defray territorial expences.*

EXTRACTS FROM SAID LAW.

Published by Authority.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid within this territory, the following taxes, for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity: the land shall be divided into three classes, according to the quality, that is to say, first, second and third rate—the first rate shall be taxed at eighty-five cents, second rate at sixty cents and the 3d rate at twenty-five cents, per hundred acres, which said taxes shall be paid annually in the manner described by this act; and the following rule shall be observed in rating any tract of land, to wit—when a greater part of a tract shall be superior in point of quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to first rate and superior to third rate in point of quality, it shall be denominated second rate; and when the greater part of a tract of land shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land—taking into view the surface of the earth as well as the quality of the soil. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to subject to taxation, any lands lying within the limits of the contract made by John Cleves Symmes and his associates, with the board of treasury, and without the boundaries of their patent, until the same shall have been granted by the United States: *And provided also*, That the unimproved lands in the Vincennes and Illinois country, shall not be listed at higher than second rate.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the territory shall have a perpetual lien on every tract of land and every part thereof, for the amount of all taxes, and 10 per centum interest thereon, from the first day of September; and no alienation of lands belonging to any person, or neglect in entering or listing the same, shall effect the claim or lien of this territory, until the taxes and interest thereof due from such person, are paid.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the territorial auditor and the clerk of the peace of each county respectively, shall keep a book for the purpose of entering lands of non residents in manner and form hereinafter directed. All non residents shall enter their lands with the auditor, or with the clerk of the peace of the country in which the land lies, on or before the first day of July, who shall administer an oath to the person delivering such list, or by any other means procure satisfactory information for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of such land, placing it in its proper class, under the name of the county in which it lies; and every non resident shall enter his or her land, agreeably to the rules and regulation of this act, as in case of residents. All taxes on lands, listed by the commissioner, and returned to the clerk as aforesaid, shall be paid, with interest thereon, to the sheriff or collector, as the case may be. And the taxes on all lands, listed by the auditor (or by the clerks of the peace and certified to the auditor) with the interest that may be due thereon, shall be paid to the territorial treasurer or to the sheriff or collector of the proper county, but the treasurer shall not receive from the non resident, any taxes, unless such non resident pay the same before the first day of August, annually, nor until such non resident shall produce to him, a certificate from the auditor or the clerk of the peace respectively, of the quality of the land, for which he or she is about to pay the tax, with the amount due thereon, which certificate shall be, by the treasurer, filed in his office. The auditor of the territory and the clerk of the peace of the several counties respectively, shall keep books of transfers; and every non resident, who has entered his or her lands, in manner aforesaid, may, on the transferring the same or any part thereof to any other person or persons, have the alteration made with the auditor or clerk of the peace respectively, and charged to the person or persons to whom transferred, and such person shall be chargable with the tax of such land or lands hereafter; and each person having the alteration made, shall pay to the auditor or clerk of the peace respectively, twenty-five cents, to his own use. And it shall be the further duty of the auditor, in the month of August, yearly and every year, to transmit to the clerks of the peace of the several counties respectively, a certified extract of all lands entered in his office, or alterations therein made in the preceding year, noting thereon the tracts of land on which the taxes have been paid into the territorial treasury. *Provided always*, That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the peace, upon receiving from the auditor, a list of the non residents' lands entered in his office, to make diligent search and enquiry of the non residents' lands lying in each of their respective counties; and after comparing the said auditorial list with the list of non residents' lands entered in his office, shall proceed to list all the residue of the lands belonging to non-residents not before listed, noting the quantity and quality of the several tracts of land, so by him discovered and not before entered, and such as he cannot with certainty ascertain the quality of, he shall enter as second rate; and shall make out and transmit one copy to the territorial auditor, and a second copy of such list the clerk shall deliver to the sheriff or collector of the proper county, to govern him in collecting the taxes due thereon, as in other cases of non residents' lands.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the sheriff or collector shall be authorised to sell so much of each tract of land charged with taxes, as will discharge the amount thereof, with costs: *Provided* goods and chattels cannot be found thereon to the amount. And the sheriff or collector in that case, shall advertise the time and place of sale one month, at the door of the court house, and also, at four other public places in his county; and if the person claiming the land does not pay the amount on or before the expiration of the time, the sheriff or collector shall proceed to sell; after such sale, the sheriff or collector shall deliver to the purchaser a certificate of the quantity of land sold, describing therein the tract that was charged with the tax, and the end or side from which the quantity sold was taken, which shall always be laid off as nearly in a square as the situation will admit of: And the surveyor of the county, on the receipt of such certificate, shall by himself or deputy proceed to survey the quantity sold as aforesaid, agreeably to the said certificate, and charge the purchaser with the expence of the same. The surveyor or his deputy as the case may be, shall give notice to the former owner, if in the county, or his agent, if any he has therein, of the day on which the survey is to be made: And upon the plat and certificate of survey being presented to the sheriff or collector, it shall be his duty to convey the same to the purchaser by deed, in due form of law executed, which conveyance shall vest in the purchaser all the right, title and interest of the proprietor; and in confideration of law shall also vest the possession of the land in the purchaser: *Provided always*, that nothing therein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to bar the right or equity of redemption, which any infant, person non compos mentis, or in captivity, may have the land so sold, *provided* the taxes and charges thereon, with interest, and an equitable compensation for improvements thereon made, be rendered within one year after such disability be removed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That when any tract of land, or part thereof, is not sold upon being exposed, and the tax on the same not paid, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or collector to advertise and expose the same to sale in like manner, as to time and place as aforesaid, at every court of quarter sessions, until the land be sold or the tax be paid thereon; and no sheriff or collector, or their deputies, shall directly or indirectly purchase any land that shall be exposed to sale for the payment of taxes.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when any non-resident fails to pay to the treasurer the tax and interest due on any tract of land, on or before the 5th month of August annually, the auditor shall, at the same time when he transmits to the several clerks of the counties the amount of lands entered in his office, certify to the several sheriffs or collectors, as the case may be, such failure of payment, stating particularly the amount of the taxes due thereon; and also at the same time advertise the same in one of the Gazettes of this territory, for four weeks successively; whereupon the sheriff or collector shall, forthwith after receiving such list, proceed to advertise on the court house door of his proper county, the said tracts of lands on which the tax is due, stating the amount thereof, and that he shall proceed to make sale of the same to satisfy said taxes, unless the same shall be paid on or before the first Monday in November, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and expences attending the sale; and the said sheriff or collector shall advertise the same in four different public places within the county, and if the amount of taxes is not paid, on or before the time mentioned, the sheriff or collector shall proceed to sell each tract, or so much thereof as will amount to the taxes and interest, with legal costs: and when any tract, or part thereof be sold, the sheriff or collector shall proceed in the same manner to have the same conveyed to the purchaser as is directed in case of residents; and it shall not be lawful for the sheriff or collector, or their deputies, directly or indirectly, to purchase any land sold under this section.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the territorial auditor to publish such extracts from this law, as relates to the lands of non-residents, in one newspaper within this territory; and also, in one newspaper at the seat of the general government, and at the city of Richmond in Virginia; and the town of Boston in Massachusetts; and the city of Hartford, Connecticut, for the term of six weeks, to commence on the first week in February next, and the expences thereof shall be defrayed out of the territorial treasury.

True extracts from said law,

RICE BULLOCK.

Auditor of Public Accounts. N. W. T.

☞ The Auditor of said Territory has opened his office at Cincinnati, north-western territory, where he is at all times ready to receive and enter the lands of non-residenters in his office. subject to the payment of taxes under the above law.

R. BULLOCK.

Auditor of Public Accounts, N. W. T.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1, 1800.

Printers are requested to give the foregoing extracts a place in their respective papers for the benefit of those concerned.

March 21. 1aw6w.

MAP OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE commissioners appointed for the purpose of circulating subscription papers, to the proposed plan of procuring an accurate Map of New-Jersey, immediately after their appointment transmitted printed copies of the plan to various persons in the several counties of this state, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and since that time, through the medium of the public prints, have requested the gentlemen entrusted with those papers, to return the number of subscribers by them respectively procured, to James Salter, Esq. at Trenton, on or before the 6th day of February last. The number of subscriptions received, not amounting to two thousand, the commissioners did not conceive themselves authorized to fix a day for the meeting of the company; nevertheless being of opinion, from respectable information, that the actual subscriptions are nearly, if not fully, adequate to the complete organization of the company, if they could be ascertained by regular returns, and being convinced that a trifling degree of exertion, on the part of the persons holding the subscription lists, would enable them to carry the intention of the subscribers into effect, they have by the unanimous advice and consent of the subscribers, whom they have been able to consult, fixed on the 14th day of May next, being the 2d day of the sitting of the supreme court, for a meeting of the subscribers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the State House in Trenton, for the purpose of electing five Trustees and a Treasurer, if the number of subscriptions should be sufficient, or in any event to determine on the measures necessary to secure the attainment of an object so useful to the state.

From the universal approbation exhibited by their fellow-citizens, at the commencement of this undertaking, it was to be expected that the subscriptions returned would have ensured its immediate execution, and the commissioners are surprised if proper attention is paid to the procuring of subscriptions, to their punctual return at the time fixed for the meeting, and to the attendance of the subscribers, either in person or by proxy, that no farther delay will take place in commencing the operations of the company, in time for their execution during the course of the ensuing summer.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
MASKEL EWING,
THOMAS M POTTER. } Commrs.

TRENTON, March 22. 1800.

N. B. subscription papers are left with the following (among other) gentlemen, in their respective counties, to whom those persons desirous of promoting the object of the company are requested to apply:

Wm. Campfield, Esq.	*Morris*
Gersham Dunn, Esq.	*Middlesex*
Artis Seagrave, Esq.	*Salem.*
Silas Dickerson, Esq.	*Sussex*
George Burgin, Esq.	*Cumberland,*
Wm M'Ewen, Esq.	*Somerset.*
William Lloyd, Esq.	*Monmouth.*
Joseph Hankinson, Esq	*Hunterdon.*
Peter Ward, Esq.	*Bergen.*
Charles Clark, Esq.	*Essex.*

The above gentlemen, with all others holding subscription papers, are particularly requested to forward the original subscription papers, to *James Salter*, Esq Treasurer on or before the 14th day of May next.

March 26.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Isaac Painter* are desired to render in their accounts to the subscriber, on or before the first of May next, as a dividend will then be made; and all those indebted to said firm are desired to make immediate payment or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JACOB CLARK, Assignee

April 9. 3tawtf1M

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 60 days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 5th range of Stricter county, state of New-Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

February 6 dtf.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799. dtf.

FOR SALE

Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel,

AN elegant new two story FRAME HOUSE, twenty seven feet front by thirty-four in depth, with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a coach house and stable, situate in the flourishing village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the first of June next, will be finished in the neatest stile with many conveniences, and will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be valued low, if a vessel offer that may be suitable.

Further particulars will be made known by application to

MOORE WHARTON.

February 24. dtf.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

No. 198, Chesnut st. next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th satf

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*